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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

TO CREATE springs where neither rocks or natural ones exist, to give to the water artificially obtained the qualities of the natural spring, is an undertaking of the greatest utility and deserves the greatest encouragement. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has commissioned M. Roudy to apply his new method in Egypt at Suez and the neighbourhood where drinking water is exceedingly scarce. The proceeding consists in removing upon a given surface, in proportion to the quantity of water required, all the superficial earth which cannot be utilised for sifting, and replacing it by another kind possessing the qualities required for that purpose. Siliculous ground is the most preferable. The quantity to be removed is in proportion to the nature of the ground and the vegetable plants covering it. According to M. Roudy, the water, before its infiltration into the ground, must not have been in contact with any metallic body. These preliminaries arranged and the sifting surface removed, the sub-soil is battered, if not sufficiently resisting, then a layer of clay as pure and homogeneous as possible is spread upon it, well beat down in order that no water can escape through. This layer must form a basin so that all the filtered water can be collected and conveyed towards a canal sloping to a strongly built reservoir lined with clay in which the water is deposited.

How to win a battle without powder has been solved by a Portuguese inventor. A Mr. Guimares is said to have made a new repeating gun called the "Archimedes," which requires neither powder nor compressed air. It is a clever arrangement of extremely powerful springs, and is said to carry quite as far as any army rifle.

ON an iron egg in the Berlin Museum the following story is told :—'Many years ago a prince promised to a princess to send a magnificent gift as testimony of his affection. In due time the messenger arrived bringing the promised gift, which proved to be an iron egg. The princess was so angry to think that the prince should send her so valuless a present that she threw it upon the floor when the egg opened, disclosing a silver lining. Surprised at such a discovery, she took the egg in her hand and while examining it closely, discovered a secret spring, which she touched, and the silver lining opened, disclosing a golden yolk. Examining it closely, she found another spring, which, when opened, disclosed within the golden yolk a ruby crown. Subjecting that to an examination, she touched a spring. and forth came the diamond ring with which he affianced her to himself.'

SIR JAMES Paget has made a most astounding calculation of the nerve impression brought into play to and from the brain and along the arms, the wrists, the joints of the fingers, to and from the tips of the fingers, during the performance of music on a pianoforte. Mdlle. Janotha played a presto by Mendlesohn, and Sir James found that she played 5,595 notes in four minutes and three seconds. This rapidity of touch is at command, and is regulated by the musical ear, the judgment and the will, with a precision marvellous yet essential to finished execution. The critical ear may even detect a trip in a grace note, and certainly the executante would catch the erratic sound at once. Well may the distinguished surgeon expatiate on the marvels of memory and brain exhibited by such an effort. He calculated that every second about 200 out-going and in-coming brain and nerve impressions were in action during the playing of presto. Therefore, during the 234 seconds the number of these nerve-force impressions was 48,600. Sir James drew the sober conclusion that science will supply the natural life of man with wonders uncounted.

ACCORDING to the *Bengal Times* (Dacca), 112 deaths have been ascertained to have resulted from the tornado. Our contemporary adds :—"About two hundred big cargo boats have been lost with their crews, and as only forty corpses have been recovered from the river, we may fairly infer that a great number of persons must have been lost, of which we have no trace."

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

IT is rumoured in Chandernagore that the French Government have decided to dispose of their possessions in India to the Indian Government at a reasonable price. The cost of administering French India is more than the revenue it yields, and it is this circumstance, it is asserted, that has led the French Government to come to the rumoured decision.

A NEW law for regulating the press has been issued by the Japanese Government, and is to continue in force for six months. It provides that the names and ages of editor, publisher and printers, shall be furnished with every written application for permission to publish a newspaper ; that the applicants must be over 20 years of age, Japanese subjects, and shall have never been deprived of their civic rights ; the editor and printer must be different persons and must deposit as caution-money a sum of between £200 and £70, unless the paper is to be devoted wholly to science, art, statistics or current market prices. If any person sends a denial or contradiction of any statement that has appeared in the paper the editor must insert it *in extenso* in the same type as the original statement, and at the head of the same column as that in which the latter appeared. But if the denial is more than twice as long as the original statement, the extra matter may be charged for as an advertisement. The exceptions to this rule are when the wording of the denial is offensive, or if the denial itself is anonymous. No newspaper is to publish an article defending an offence against the law, though the law is confessedly bad. No official documents of any kind may be published, or even alluded to, without the consent of the department concerned. The Home Minister may suspend, prohibit, or confiscate a newspaper, if its tone be judged to be detrimental to the public peace, or injurious to the existing customs, however open to attack those customs may be. Very heavy penalties are attached to breaches of these regulations, which are, however, described as much more lenient than those previously in force.

THE Russian military authorities having sent emissaries to inspect the fortifications of Herat, lately erected under the guidance of English officers, have received a report that the ramparts and earthworks do not possess any great defensive value, and that their importance has been much exaggerated.

THE Nawab Abdul Huq of Hyderabad has been suspended from his post of Home Secretary on account of his connection with the Deccan Mining Company. In 1885 Sir Salar Jung granted a concession of mining rights all over the State gratuitously to Messrs. Watson, Steward and Abdul Huq. The company was formed in England with a normal capital of a million sterling, £850,000 of which was paid to the concessionaires for the rights, which they had obtained for nothing, and which they had done nothing to develop. The Nizam's Government was also induced to take 12,500 shares in the Company for £150,000. Abdul Huq has, therefore, been called on to explain several points in connection with the affair, and notably whether he has himself received any consideration in shares, or money, on account of it.

A BILL has been prepared repealing the Bombay Salt Acts and consolidating the present law. The Indian Salt Act of 1882 is the enactment at present in operation in Sind, but its provisions are found to be ill-adapted to local requirements, and it is thought it will tend to administrative convenience if the same law which is in force in the Bombay presidency proper, be extended to Sind.

THE new Hyderabad lines are being completed at a remarkably low rate of cost, the estimate, exclusive of rolling stock, amounting to only £3,943 per mile, "a price," the chief engineer remarks, "at which I may confidently assert no broad gauge lines in India have yet been completed." The original line from Wardi to Hyderabad cost Rs. 1,75,585 per mile, with rolling-stock. It is difficult to understand how this great difference in the cost of constructing the two divisions of the line has been brought about. The Company is said to have had "disappointing difficulties to overcome," and yet the chief engineer is able to report 'a saving on the original estimates of the cost of construction of the whole line from Secunderabad to the frontier of about £94,000."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THE transfer of the province of Sind from the Government of Bombay to that of the Punjab is already decided on, and the only practical issue to be considered is the shape in which compensation for the loss of territory shall be offered to Bombay. The Secretary of State had already agreed to the measure when the Afghan War of 1878 deferred its execution, and the completeness of the system of frontier defence, which has been elaborated at such an enormous cost to the country makes it now an absolute necessity. 'A sop might easily be thrown to Bombay in the shape of a slice of the Central Provinces, if only the Provinces were entitled to no voice in the matter and unable to make it heard. But whatever territorial re-adjustment may eventually be established there will be discontent everywhere, except of course, in the Punjab and Sind. An arrangement both symmetrical and administratively convenient, remarks the Allahabad paper, would be the transfer of Nagpore to Bombay and the amalgamation of Chota Nagpore with the Central Provinces, the inhabitants of a large area of those Provinces having close ethnological affinities with its people. Such an arrangement, notwithstanding that it would strike at the capital of the Chief Commissionership, and that Bengal would be shorn of a province and cry in vain for compensation, is one that amid a choice of difficulties is certain to be considered.'

IT is said as most of the Imperial roads, which have formed part of the Imperial and Provincial Public Works of Bengal, are to be transferred from the Imperial Establishment and made over for maintenance and repairs to the District Boards, the strength of the executive establishments of the District Boards will be greatly augmented and the services of many Engineers and Subordinate Officers are likely to be transferred from the Bengal Provincial Establishment to the District Works, and many new officers are to be appointed by the District Officers to meet the larger requirements of the new District Boards. Mr. W. Connan, C, E, Inspector and Superintendent of Local and District Board Works of the Presidency Division, is busy in inspecting the District and Imperial Boards, under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner of the Division and the Superintending Engineers of the Eastern Circle.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce continues its efforts to secure that wheat shall be shipped from India in a purer state than at present, and has made several attempts to get the Chambers and Trades Associations in England to co-operate. On the 9th instant, a meeting was held at the Chamber to consider some resolutions which the Liverpool Corn Association seem inclined to insert in their contracts. The meeting after some discussion resolved to recommend that the percentage of admixture should stand at 2 per cent, instead of 3 per cent.

AGRARIAN troubles have broken out in Roumania. Troops had to be called out to suppress the rioting which occured, and during the conficts several persons were killed. Bands of peasants assembled round the capital and threatened to enter the town. Since the above was written Reuter telegraphs that the agrarian agitation is quieting down.

THE Upper Burmah Field Force becomes the Upper Burma Force from the 1st instant from which date all engineering expenditure will be carried on by the Public Works Department.

AT a meeting of the Madras Municipality the other day it was decided that a tax of one anna six pie per pound should be levied on all tobacco consumed in the city. This was an alternative for the proposed tax of one anna per gallon on all imported Kerosine. The large outlay to be incurred on water supply during the year has caused the necessity for this increased taxation.

THE Dead House of the Calcutta Medical College will shortly be replaced. The plan for the new Dead House and estimates for constructing it have been sanctioned, and the work will be taken in hand very shortly.

THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE Sikkim Force have been prevented by heavy snow storms from making the intended reconnaisance in force to the Jalep-la Pass.

THE present system of forage supply to the horses of the Royal Artillery and Cavalry in Madras Presidency has been engaging the attention of the local authorities for some time past. The general question of grass supply for the horses and transport animals of the Army in India is now, it is understood, before the Government of India. But the Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency is strongly of opinion that the system of grass supply by female grass-cutters should be altered, so far as that Presidency is concerned, as soon as possible, irrespective of any decision on the general question which may ultimately be arrived at. He considers that, if these grass-cutters are retained, Government would have to pay, as at present, for the grass which is cut or dug up on private lands, and he strongly urges the abolition of a system which seriously affects the efficiency of the Mounted Corps in his Presidency. He recommends that the grass-cutters be discharged at once, and the horses fed on hay. There is no doubt the present system is faulty, and that grass grubbed up by the roots from beds of tanks, banks of nullahs and roadsides, and washed in filthy puddles, is a fruitful source of disease. But it is a system which has obtained for centuries, and cannot be abandoned until one is substituted in its place which can be relied on as a workable one. As regards the financial aspect of the proposal, it is observed that the estimated loss by the introduction of the proposed system would amount to Rs. 14 863 in the case of a Regiment Cavalry, and in the case of a Battery Artillery to Rs. 2,248, per annum. As the whole question, as stated above, is now before the Government of India, the proposal of the Commander in-Chief has been submitted to the Government.

A TELEGRAM from the Resident in Kashmir, dated Srinagar the 16th instant, reports the occurrence of thirty cases of cholera—eighteen in Srinagar and the rest in different parts of the valley. The disease is said to be assuming a severer type, as seven cases and three deaths were reported within 24 hours previous to the despatch of the message.

IT is reported that a large find of rubies has been made in the Kyaukse district.

THE *Evening Mail* of London writes:—'There is no longer any doubt that the London and Irish authorities have recently received intimation of a plot to assassinate Mr. Balfour. It was noticed some weeks ago that the town house of the Irish Secretary was being constantly watched by suspicious loiterers. Special detectives were employed to investigate the matter, and since then the suspicious characters have ceased to make their appearance. Mr. Balfour, however, has, it is stated, received numerous warnings of a peculiar nature, and the police authorities have also had intimation of the existence of a vile conspiracy. The result is that numerous suspected persons in London are being watched and that extra precautions are being adopted with a view to insure Mr. Balfour's personal safety. Communications on the subject have within the past few weeks passed between Scotland Yard and the authorities in Dublin.'

THE Canadian House of Commons has passed the the Fisheries Treaty. The Foreign Committee of the American Senate, to which the Fisheries Treaty was referred for report, has resolved to recommend its rejection by the United States.

THE Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a decree addressed to the Crown Prince, empowering him to take part in the business of the State. It is dated Charlottenburg, March 21, is signed by the Emperor, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, and runs as follows :—"It is my wish that your Imperial and Royal Highness should make yourself acquainted with State affairs by taking an immediate part there in. For this purpose, therefore, I entrust your Imperial and Royal Highness with the consideration and settlement of such Government matters submitted to my decision as I shall refer to your Imperial and Royal Highness ; and the requisite signatures may be appended by your Imperial and Royal Highness acting as my substitute, without a special order from me to this effect in each individual case." The *Times* correspondent says :—"Considered in its substance more than its form—which has evidently been chosen with great care—the above rescript is tantamount to the creation, not of a regency, but of something like a co-regency. But that the contingency of a real regency has also already been provided for by an unpublished rescript is pretty certain. Meanwhile, the evident intention of the present arrangement is merely to relieve the Emperor Frederick from the burdens of the less important State affairs, and thus to spare his health and strength."

FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL.

APROPOS of the disaster at Dacca a contemporary remarks: 'The city is situated in a sphere very marked from time immemorial—not Hindu, but *historic*, reckoning—for volcanic action ; and there is little doubt to those who have studied seismology, that the whole occurrence was but an accompaniment of some volcanic disturbance in that region. And to confirm it, if any confirmation were necessary, there have been other seevere cataclysms of electric force in other parts adjacent to it ; and a few hours subsequently, a couple of seismic currents passed through Masuri in the North-West from east to west.'

ANOTHER examination fraud has come to light. It is reported that the question papers in the recent Bombay University Arts Examination were known in Poona about a month before the date of the examination. The papers were printed at the Government Photo-zinco Press Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, is making inquiries.

ACCORDING to news-letters that have reached the Lahore paper, restlessness is being again displayed by the inhabitants of Afghan Turkestan, who still await Ayub Khan's coming, and refuse to believe that he has surrendered to the British Government. The same paper learns that the Russians are meeting with considerable trouble in Bokhara, and the Kazi of Bokhara city has been publicly disgraced for his Russian sympathies while the Ulemas are preaching thoroughout the country that freindship with the Russians is forbidden by religion. Great dissension prevails between them and the Russian party. Alikhanoff, too, has his hands more than full, in endeavouring to put down the turbulent spirits in his province.

THE Countess of Dufferin has received from Sir Henry Ponsonby the following letter in reply to the address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress from the subscribers to the Jubilee Collection in support of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Windsor Castle 6th March, 1888. "Dear Lady Dufferin,—"I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will convey to the Contributors to the Jubilee Collection for your Fund, Her Majesty's sincere thanks for the kind and loyal expressions contained in the address you have forwarded to the Queen, and I am to assure you that it has given Her Majesty much satisfaction to learn that the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is progressing so favourably under your supervision.'

A SUEZ telegram reports that all is quiet at Suakim. The rebels occassionally appear, but no recent fighting is reported. Osman Digma is awaiting reinforcements from Kassala, and should these not reach him before Ramadam it is probable that his followers will be disbanded. Her Majesty's ships Dolphin and Races are in the harbour, and the Albacore is cruising to the south. The Egyptian despatch-boats Ajemi and Mookba are employed in protecting and assisting the coasting trade. The Suakim-Perim cable has been repaired, but the Suez line of cable is still interrupted.

A BILL is to be introduced into the House of Representatives of Illinois making it penal to use a portrait of any American woman as an advertisement for patent medicine, without leave. This is due to the indignation of one of the representatives at seeing a likeness of the wife of President Cleveland used for that purpose.

THERE appears to be a growing feeling that, in the absence of any Thugs in the country at present, the Thuggee and Docoity department could well be dispensed with, and the money the department costs devoted to improving the existing detective police. As regards Thuggee, the department, under the circumstances, might well be abolished ; but as for the Dacoity part of the business, it might with a good show of reason be sent to Upper Burmah, where it appears from telegrams received by every mail, dacoity and dacoits are rampant, in spite of assurances from the powers that be that things "are quieting down."

AN experimental passenger train, lighted throughout by electricity, and heated by steam from the engine, is now runnnig between New York and Boston. Each car is illuminated by eighteen 16-candleglow lamps, the current being derived from storage batteries beneath the floor timbers charged for ten hours by dynamos. Both light and heat are said to be ample, and it is believed that danger from fire, in case of accident to the train, is much lessened, if not almost wholly abolished.

SATURDAY 21ST APRIL.

THE Ceylon Pearl Fishery of 1888, which threatend at first to be a miserable fiasco bids fair to be a most lucrative business. During the last half century only three fisheries other than that of this year may be considered as having been extremely lucrative. In 1856 the gross revenue obtained from this source was £48,205, in 1863 it amounted to £51,017, and in 1881 to £69,868. Already the total collection this year aggregates Rs. 7,25,328, and as there is no word of a cessation of fishing owing to lack of oysters, presumably the total will not fall far short of Rs. 8,00,000, in which case the fishery, which at one time was pronounced a failure, will be the most lucrative during the last fifty years. This result will be due to the high prices paid for the oysters since the commencement of the fishery which is expected to work out at Rs. 60 per thousand, a rate due to the anticipated scarcity much more than anything else. The only disappointing feature about the fishery is the fact that it will exhaust the oysters on the banks for some years to come. The banks are now being gone over a second time and scraped of everything, and both the great Paars—the Cheval and the Modregam—will have but few left on them when the S. W. monsoon sets in. There is expected to be a surplus of about Rs. 4,00,000, which may be termed very satisfactory, and the Government has every reason to be satisfied with what it has obtained.

CREMATION in Italy is making slow progress, and in 1887 some 165 bodies were consumed, as against 188 in the previous year. This year, new crematoriums are to be opened at Turin, San Remo, Bologna, and other centres of population. Of the 952 cremations in Italy since 1876, as many as 155 have taken place in Rome itself, Milan holding the first place with 518. Milan was the first city to take up the innovation seriously, and has just erected a new crematorium.

THE Behar Irrigation Commission has submitted its report to the Government. It has recommended that the water-rate be reduced from Rs. 1-14 per bigha to one Rupee a bigha. The ryot will have option to irrigate as many crops as he could grow in the field under the lease which commences in June and expires in March. He will have to pay only twelve annas a bigha instead of Rs. 1-9 as at present, for irrigating winter crops whatever they may be, The lease commences in October and expires in March. Perhaps the rate for the hot weather supply has not been lowered. The ryot will have to execute an agreement binding himself to pay the amount laid down in the document. It will remain in force for two years. No charge will be made for irrigating any field unless it be under the lease. Illicit irrigation, if any, will be only criminally punished till the irrigable area of a village will be brought under the lease. After two years when the lease expires, it will continue in force unless more than fifty per cent of the ryots would formally resign it. The supply of water will be guaranteed by the Government. The entire management of the village channel unless taken over by a private party, will remain in the hands of the Irrigation Department and therefore no ryot will be liable for wastage, *&c.* The services of the Patrol and the Amin will be no longer required. The villager will have to execute the leases to take water a few months before the term. If it fails to do so, water will be supplied to it on payment of four Rupees for receiving water for twenty four hours from an outlet, all of which will be of a uniform dimension. Every village will elect two or three *panches* who will sign the agreement as witnesses. A Committee will be constituted having respectable landholders, Government officials and other members. This body will meet twice a year and will repeat to the Government all Irrigation grievances with suggestions for remedying the evil, if any.

OWING to financial depression the Government of India, after advertising for Army Remounts, have cancelled the advertisements, and determined not to raise 11 of their batteries of artillery (4 horse and 7 field) to war establishment this year. The postponement of this measure is merely temporary. Orders have also been issued for the reduction of the Reserve at Remount Depots to the previous strength. The net result of these orders will be the avoidance at present of an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1888.

THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

IT was not until the most salient features of Act X of 1859 were fully discussed by some of the ablest members of the Bar in the great Rent case and considered by the whole body of the Judges of the High Court sitting in full bench that the judges themselves, the profession and the public came to know what was the true scope of that enactment and what changes it had made in the law which obtained before it. For the period of six years the law remained a sealed book to the public. It is, therfore, too early to estimate the result of the operation of the Bengal Tenancy Act which is much more complex than Act X of 1859 and which has been in operation only for 2 years. It was quite prematurefor the *Times* to say that the law has given satisfaction both to zemindars and ryots. It is perhaps true, as observed by our contemporary of the *Englishman*, that the official view of the working of the Act is satisfactory, but the feeling of the classes immediately concerned is very different. The outside public at least know nothing about it. The statement made by the *Englishman* that "now, as formerly, it is said, landlords are steadily raising rents, neglecting to give written leases which are rarely, it is true, demanded, and generally behaving much as they did before, a change in the law was suggested" is a news to us. Ignorance of the provisions of the law and the difficulty of understanding the bearings of different sections of the Act upon any one question have saved landholders and their ryots from hitherto coming into any serious collision regarding their respective rights under the Act. It is, therefore, in one sense true that the two classes are generally behaving much as they did before but they are both on the alert and are keenly watching the construction given by the High Court upon the different provisions of the Act. The statement, however, that landholders are steadily raising their rents has no foundation whatever. The best proof of what is actually being done in the matter of rents is afforded by the records of the Civil Courts. It will be found that since the Tenancy Act has come into operation barely any suits have been instituted for the enhancement of rent, while in most cases where the amount of rent payable by the ryot has been contested the decree has been in favor of the ryot. We have heard the complaint most earnestly made that unless the trial of rent suits is entrusted in the hands of more experienced judicial officers the rent-roll of every estate in these Provinces will be annually reduced, and not merely the value of landed property lessened, but the very security for the punctual realisation of land revenue by Government will be ere long seriously jeopardised. It is not an idle dream in which we are indulging in making public a complaint which has reached us from all quarters. Nothing shows this more conclusively than the fact that most of the re-valuations made under the Cess Act disclose a reduction of assets. The cess returns have placed in the hands of public officers and the public materials for ascertaining whether estates in Bengal and Behar are thriving or deteriorating; and these materials afford unmistakable evidence for arriving at the truth. There is no more room for vague conjectures. We wish the result of the revaluations will be made public. We at any rate strongly support our contemporary's suggestion that there should be an official survey of the operation of the Act. We have ample evidence before us to show that in most places the provisions for the registration of the transfers of tenures and holdings have been found to be inoperative, that the absence of any provision in the law regulating the record of successors of a deceased ryot in the Zemindar's *sherista* has led to much confusion, and that the provision requiring a description of the land sufficient for its identification in rent-suits has imposed a great hardship on landholders and that it is on that account quietly ignored by the Courts in most places. During the short period of its operation we cannot expect to realise the hopes and fears which the discussion of the measure in the Legislative Council elicited; but we have no doubt whatever of the ultimate result of its operation. We cannot describe it better than in the words in which the *Times* noticed a few months ago the Land Law of Ireland. "The dual system of ownership so created is intollerable to the landlords and tenants and fatal to the prosperity of the community. The results indeed of that deplorable piece of legislation were foretold with perfect accuracy by men like the late Judge Longfield and Lord Dufferin—a circumstance which proves that they are inherent in the tenure then created, and not the effect of any subsequent change in agricultural conditions."

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

III.

COMING to Stamps and Excise, Mr. Westland points out that they are both regularly progressive, and that the revenue of each province under each of these heads is, each year, more or less in advance of what it was the year before. But we must not forget that of the whole amount derived from Stamps, about 70 per cent. represents the income from Court-fees. That the scale of Court-fees levied in this country is excessively high has been conclusively showed by Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, in his able Minute on the Court-Fees Bill, which was recorded about five years ago. A tax on justice is enough to make Jeremy Bentham turn in his grave; but the Government of India actually raises a revenue by taxing justice. The subject has been so well dealt with by Sir Richard Garth in his Minute above mentioned that it leaves nothing to be desired. There is little hope, however, that the Government of India will make any reduction in the existing heavy scale of Court-fees; and it is for this reason that Mr. Westland looks upon Stamps as a progressive resource of revenue.

As regards Excise, the Finance Minister tells us that in Madras and Bombay the revenue administration has been so successful that these two Provinces, with 31 and 16½ millions of inhabitants, respectively, produce a revenue nearly as large as that of revenue with 69 millions. He would have the world believe that this very remarkable progress in Madras and Bombay has not been the result of any increase of drunkenness. He urges that the Excise revenue has enormously increased because strict and more methodical preventive measures have enabled the Government to greatly enhance the rate of duty. He scouts the notion that drinking habits have increased in India; and in support of the position taken up by him he quotes from the despatch of the Government of India, dated the 25th of June last, which has been recently issued as a Parliamentary paper. This despatch, we need hardly tell the reader, was elicited by the resolutions which were passed at a meeting of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress held in London in 1886. The theory on which the Abkari policy of the Indian Government is based is to derive a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption. But in this, as in so many other matters, the practice does not unfortunately coincide with the theory. It is notorious that notwithstanding the instructions laid down for their guidance revenue officers try their best to increase the receipts from Excise as much as they possibly can. These officers cannot be blamed for doing this. They know very well that their merits as efficient administrators will be judged by, and their prospects of advancement in the service will depend upon, the amount of revenue they can show in the returns. Say what the Government of India may, it is beyond question that drunkenness has increased during the last few years. Mr. Caine, in the recent debate upon Indian frontier policy, in the House of Commons, brought some important facts to the notice of the House. He said:—'Now, it was admitted that the revenue from intoxicating liquors had doubled in ten years. In the last five years in the Presidency alone the revenue from intoxicating liquors had increased £160,000 or closer upon 20 per cent. Although there had been no increase in the charges for taxation, and that fact, he contended, in itself proved that there had been a steady increase and not a decrease in the consumption.* * * There was a large increase in consumption in almost all districts of India. In the Punjab the number of liquor-shops had increased 120 per cent., and in the Central Provinces the revenue had doubled itself in a few years. The fact is that the Government were driving this liquor as hard as they could, and for years they had been stimulating the consumption of liquors in India. In the North-Western Provinces they were told that the traffic was practically unknown. He should have thought that was a satisfactory state of things—that the Government would congratulate themselves upon it; but what did he read? In some districts where the number of shops were below the standard, attempts were made to increase them, but not with conspicuous success." The argument that the amount spent on liquor in India is infinitesimal in proportion to population is perfectly irrelevant, because drunkenness in the English sense of the term does not exist in this country. It is quite useless to argue, as the Government of India does, that the average consumption in India is only a bottle, or a bottle and a half, of spirits a year for every male adult, and thus, if this condition of things existed in the United Kingdom, it would be regarded almost as a millennium of temperance. Averages and comparisons of this sort are absolutely misleading. The people of India, as a rule, do not drink. The Hindus, with the exception of certain low castes, are sober, and drink is forbidden to the Mahomedans by their religion. The enquiries made by Mr. Westmacott into the working of the Out-still system in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly have conclusively proved the increase of drunkenness among the people.

An account of the first year's administration of the Income-tax and its results is given in the Financial Statement. It appears that the net collections in 1886-87 amounted, in round numbers, to 127¾ lakhs, which is an increase of 80 lakhs over the proceeds of the License-tax. It is worthy of note that Bengal and Bombay furnished about half of the total revenue; and that the United Provinces produce a larger amount than any other Province, if the Presidency towns be excluded; that the proportion of assessees to the general population is same in Calcutta and Bombay, but the average tax paid by each assessee is considerably higher in Calcutta than in Bombay; that the proportion which the taxable population bears to the whole varies very largely in the different provinces; that only 6,929 persons were taxed on incomes exceeding Rs. 10,000, of whom nearly one-half were Government servants; and that only 388 persons were assessed at incomes exceeding half a lakh, and of this number 102 were assessed at incomes over a lakh. Among a population of 200 millions inhabiting British India, we have only 102 persons whose incomes exceed a lakh—a fact the significance of which cannot be exaggerated. The Finance Minister discusses the subject of Railway finance. From the figures given by him it appears that during the five years, 1880-81 to 1884-85, the total amount of net earnings was 37¾ crores, and the total amount of interest charge (including exchange) was nearly the same. But under the contracts the companies are entitled to a share of the net earnings. When the net Railway earnings are equivalent to the burden of interest on capital, the result to Government is that it suffers a loss of from 85 to 90 lakhs a year. During the five years mentioned above the annual loss averaged about 80 lakhs. Since 1885, however, this loss has been greatly increasing. In the Regular Estimates for 1887-88 and in the Budget Estimates for 1888-89 the loss is put down at something like 2¼ crores of rupees. It should, therefore, be clearly borne in mind that the tax-payer has still to bear a loss of upwards of 2 crores annually on account of Indian railways. The Government of India looks for early relief from a very large part of this burden; but we must confess that we do not share its sanguine anticipations. The burden is likely to increase than to decrease. We admit that the railways hitherto constructed are now approaching that point when there would be no deficit; but we must not forget

that this condition has been reached after the tax-payer has had to pay no less than 70 or 75 crores on their account. The success of some of these lines, however, has led the Government to undertake others which would not be so remunerative. It must be remembered that railways have now been laid along the most important lines of communication; and that the success of those hitherto made should not mislead us into sanguine estimates of the financial results of the railways that are now being guaranteed under the pressure exerted under the India Office by powerful syndicates.

POLITICAL UNION.

WE have in some of our recent issues discussed the question of Political Union in two of its practical bearings at the present juncture. We have ventured to offer to our countrymen *a word of advice* touching the Public Service Commission Report, and have also pointed out the requirements of the Indian public in the matter of *organised effort*. The gist of our argument, however, was only the importance of political union between the Anglo Indian and Indian factors of our body-politic. The union in question is doubtless most difficult to attain. But we gain nothing by shirking it, and we should try to understand its theoretical bearings. The events seem to us to be moving in a somewhat wrong direction. It would seem that the political tendencies of India are now to organise the different constituents of our society into numerous little groups. The process is of course one of differentiation, and it is inevitable too. But it is necessary also that integration should not be lost sight of as it threatens to be. In other countries the political question means only an adjustment of the relation between sovereign and subject. With us, however, there is a third factor, *viz*, the community of Anglo Indian subjects. We believe this fact is overlooked in diverse ways; and hence arises our political disunion. When it is said that the solidarity of the Anglo-Indian factor of our society is paralleled by that of the Mahomedans or by that of the different provinces such as Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, there are drawn, we think, mistaken analogies of several kinds, and the worst parts of the mistake are the latent sentiments about social organisation which are known to operate very differently in Asiatic and European societies. We do not intend now to discuss the question of political union on this line. The Government of British India was started upon the basis of perfect neutrality between caste, creed and color. That fact signifies an assumed homogeneity between all classes of its subjects. That homogeneity may not be perfect. It nowhere is. But to assail this fundamental principle of our constitution would be simply disastrous. The disturbing element in Indian Society is really of foreign origin. The position of the Anglo-Indian community here is admittedly novel. And unless that novel feature is duly recognized we can never be saved from falling into serious mistakes.

The Anglo-Indian section is imbued with democratic habits and traditions which are however foreign to the rest of the subject community. Consequently it would be easier to regard the rest as a homogeneous body than to adopt the contrary hypothesis, *viz.*, that the entire subject community is composed of numerous heterogeneous groups of which the Anglo-Indians form only one and an ordinary subdivision. The truth is all the groups which are curtly called "native" must be regarded as one collective whole before any co-ordination can be effected with the Anglo-Indians in order to constitute the entire subject community of India into a workable and integral body. No doubt if India were free and at the same time possessed this integral character in politics, the Anglo-Indians would stand by themselves and there would also be many other bodies of the corresponding kind. But situated as we are we might safely predict that even in the supposed case the hegemony over all the rest of our Indian States would be given to the Anglo-Indian one. Consequently it is as much a mistake to treat the different groups as so many co-ordinate factors of India as to disregard the collective character of the Anglo-Indian group and to treat its individual members as equal to and homogeneous with the other subjects of our Government.

The question of equality in the present situation is simply misleading. It arises from several misconceptions. One of these is the idea that as there are parties and factions in every European country so the Anglo-Indians are a party and would be entitled to recognition equally with a party of Hindus on the one hand and one of Mahomedans on the other; or again with the Bengalis on the one hand and the Punjabis on the other; and so on. Another misconception is that Hindus and Mahomedans, Bengalis and Punjabis are as British subjects politically equal with the Anglo-Indians and that whatever is suitable to an Indian or an Anglo-Indian is equally suitable to both of them. All such misconceptions would vanish if we looked upon Indian Society as composed of two factors: Indian proper and Anglo-Indian. Viewed from this point it would be at once clear that the two must be united in order to compose an organic whole in common with the governing factor, but that their mutual relations must be collective first and individual afterwards.

No society can exist without a Government of some form or other. And no Government can subsist by entertaining a prolonged disregard for any important section of its subjects. Some of us are apt to think that the British Government ought to consider the numeric strength of the Native factor rather than weightiness of what comes from the Anglo-Indian factor. Much of our heart-burning is attributable to this notion. But without going into further detail it may be said that the only means of securing a political union for the purposes of good Government would be to look upon every Anglo-Indian subject as member of one of two and only two sections as suggested above. The course suggested would enable us to follow the model of bipartite bodies in European countries by indicating the propriety of the Anglo-Indian and the Indian factors treating with one another as wholes. It would show also that much as we may differ, our mutual divergences as a dual body must not be carried to the length of a revolutionary disruption. During the Ilbert Bill controversy the Anglo-Indian antipathy against Lord Ripon was stretched beyond the legitimate limits of party struggle. And the example has had, we fear, a noxious effect upon the Indian factor. A second advantage would be to enable the Government to judge rightly of what was severally due to the two different factors. And there would also be a third advantage, *viz.*, that the three several factors would become amenable to fair criticism and steady progress. In short, true political union of India requires that public opinion should get accustomed to the view suggested above. And it would be a subsequent question to consider the relative political position of the two factors in regard to the third, *i. e.*, the Government. So also the mutual relations between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian as individuals, cannot be adjusted, situated as we are, until the relation between them as collective bodies is definitively settled.

Turning next to what sacrifices we have to make for the sake of this change in opinion, we have to treat the Indian section as composed of two subdivisions: an advanced and a backward one. The advanced portion is nearest to the Anglo-Indian factor in education though far enough. And it will have to give up its much coveted rivalry with that factor. The advanced portion must, again, be contented to move along with the backward and not drag it forward as its appendage. In other words, the modern democratic tendencies of the advanced section must be curbed until at least, the backward portion can take an adequate part in the common political work and in their common relation with the Anglo-Indian factor of our society. The inner life of the Indian group is not democratic, and its advanced members must recognise that fact and then adjust as well their domestic behaviour as their external conduct with the other factor which is really democratic. The advanced Indians cannot in the same breath urge the democratic argument of numeric strength, and carry matters with a high hand in dealing with their backward colleagues. They must also recognise what is due to political leadership not only within their own body, but also in the leaders of the Anglo-Indian body. They cannot blow hot upon their "aristocratic noodles," and at the same time claim to vote solid as against the Anglo-Indian factor. And if they decide, after all, to fall in with their Rajas and Maharajas they must cease to give themselves those airs which the latter could neither tolerate when addressed to, nor affect when as leaders they had to deal with the Anglo-Indians.

At the same time the Anglo-Indian factor will have to forego those advantages which it seeks by reason of its race-relations with the highest functionaries of the Government. The Government of British India is neither British nor Indian; it is only British Indian. And because the most important members of the British Indian Government happen to be British-born, the British birth of the Anglo-Indian factor cannot be said to possess more than a merely factitious value. That factitious advantage then will have to be given up. So again, the backward section of the Indian factor must cease to look upon the Anglo-Indian as homogeneous with the Government. They are apt to commit this mistake. And some of the Anglo-Indians too are, we fear, given to receive fulsome homage as privileges of birth or caste! This habit of thinking will also have to be given up: and to receive the suitable training means no small sacrifice on the part of our countrymen. We are aware that the change in question is held forth as a desirable blessing; but we have our own reasons to look upon it as nothing short of a sacrifice.

These changes in opinion and deportment are required to secure political union for India. And it should be remembered that in our case this political problem must be solved first of all, and independently, too, of history and traditions. It would be a noxious criticism to attribute the shortcomings alluded to to moral turpitude; for where history and social continuity do not furnish the indication, the morality or rule of individual conduct, must remain an open question. And it would also be a mistake to count upon social harmony between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian to furnish a suitable basis for their political union. The amenities of social life are inseparably mixed up with rules about polite conduct and many other matters of propriety. Those rules not being derivable from a common history for Indians and Anglo-Indians both, they must, therefore, be framed for the first time and by us. And that means that we should draw upon our actual political relations rather than our respective histories or religious writings.

THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

THE Russian Trans-Caspian Railway has recently been opened to Bokhara, and the extension to Samarkhand will probably be completed in the course of the summer. General Anenkoff, the constructor and director of the line, has opportunely published a pamphlet, which contains full and fresh information as to the potentialities of this remarkable work as a high way for Central Asia. The General begins with a description of the difficulties experienced in making the line. The difficulties he had to contend with were want of fuel and want of water, and these were overcome in a manner which must extort the admiration of General Anenkoff's bitterest enemies. He found that if the sand was sprinkled with salt water, the rapid evaporation produced a strong crust which prevented movement. He also observed that in many places there rose in the sands little eminences which even in a slight wind, seemed to smoke. By sprinkling the sand with salt water and covering these eminences over, drifts were almost entirely prevented. The difficulties arising from want of water have ceased to exist. In some places water is brought from the mountains and stored in reservoirs, and in other places artesian wells have been dug, while between Merv and Chajur subterranean galleries leading into wells have been constructed with highly successful results. The question of

fuel has been solved for the locomotives by the invention of a satisfactory furnance consuming naptha. The use of naptha as fuel produced another good result, as it prevents the cutting down of trees for fuel. The destruction of trees would have exposed the country stripped of vegetation to drifts of sand. The question of heating dwelling-houses during the long winter months presented greater difficulties than the question of fuel for the locomotives; but even these difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner.

The most interesting part of the pamphlet under notice is that in which General Anenkoff examines the importance of the Central Asian Railway as a commercial route. He discusses at some length the effect which the line is likely to produce in stimulating the trade of Khorassan and in developing the cotton industry of the more easterly parts of Russian Asia. The Central Asian Railway will not only increase and attract the commerce which now goes to Russia from Khiva, Bokhara and Samarkhand by Kazalinsk and Prenburgh, but will also open a commercial sphere, *viz.*, Khorassan and Meshed *via* Askabad. The returns for the Orenburgh route during the years 1883 to 1885 show that the principal exports amounted to 12·1 million poods for the three years, but the entire amount of exports and imports of all kinds reached 17·7 million poods. As regards the trade of Khorassan we are told that total imports of the Meshed district amount to about 210,000 poods. For the other districts there are no statistics available, but it is believed that the Sebzewar district receives more metals, tea and sugar than Meshed. General Anenkoff maintains that the Trans-Caspian Railway will attract almost all the commerce of Khorassan which has hitherto gone by tedious land-routes. Lebzevar and Meshed are the chief commercial centres of Khorassan. The transit from Sebzewar and Meshed to Askabad is cheaper than the transit from the same places to the Persian and Asterabad gulfs. As for the exports of Khorassan, only opium and certain dyes are sent exclusively by the Persian gulf. All other exports follow the cheapest route. It may, therefore, be supposed that the Trans-Caspian Railway will absorb the entire amount of these exports except opium, and about 10 per cent of other merchandise, which will still follow the ancient route, and a certain amount which will be taken back to the Persian gulf by the caravans importing green tea in order that they may not return empty. General Anenkoff calculates that about four-fifths, or 400,000 poods of exports will pass by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and on the whole, of imports and exports together, about 750,000 poods. It may be reasonably expected that the increased cheapness and security of the Trans-Caspian route will greatly develop the commerce and productiveness of Khorassan. But Khorassan is not the only part of Asia which will profit commercially by the construction of the Central Asian Railway which has produced an unprecedented activity in the trade of Askabad and Meshed. In Merv, which formerly contained but 40 houses, there are now 1,400 ships, and twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays 10,000 men congregate in the bazaar. The oasis of Merv is in a highly flourishing condition, and possesses all the conditions necessary to secure a great commercial development.

General Anenkoff points out that the exports of Central Asia are destined to play a great part in the commercial history of the future, of these exports the most important is cotton. It is expected that Central Asia will in two or three years be able to supply more than 3 million poods of cotton. Till recently, cotton has been produced in Central Asia only in such quantities as were required by the needs of the inhabitants, and the amounts exported through Orenburgh in 1883-85 gave an average of 632,000 poods per annum. It must be remembered that there were in 1884 no less than 901 cotton factories in Russia employing 220,000 workmen and a capital of 218 million roubles. At present Russia requires about 8 million poods of cotton from Egypt, India and America, at an average price of 11 roubles per pood. The Central Asian cotton imported through Orenburgh costs the manufacturer about 7½ *roubles the pood, and when the* railway is completed to Samarkhand in a few months will be sold in Moscow for 6½ roubles. There is no reason why the cotton factories in Russia should not be supplied with raw material from Central Asia, instead of from America &c. and thus be freed from all risks of being cut off from their supplies.

THE DEPUTATION TO SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S reply to the deputation, that waited on him on Tuesday last has been received by the native public with an intense feeling of disappointment. It offers them stone when they wanted bread. They sought for sympathy, and they have been treated to what they cannot take to be other than keen sarcasm. They sought for help, and they have met with unkind rebuff. His Honor began with a profession of regard for the deputation that waited on him, but he falsified the profession by showing that all their representations were utterly worthless. He condemned the deputation for being 'too late,' when he knew well that the case was otherwise. The meeting which sent the deputation was held by way of a protest against the action of the Legislative Council, and could not be held until the action was an accomplished fact. An appeal could scarcely be filed until after judgment had been delivered in the lower courts. The case was not a new one. Public meetings,—yea, monster meetings too, had often been held to point out the objections of the people to the Bill, and there was nothing new to say. The fact of the matter was that the promoters of the meeting, who were all along watching the proceedings in the Council with all possible interest and anxiety, were also anxious to avoid unnecessary alarmistic displays and to proceed as calmly and dispassionately as possible. There were representations enough both in the Press and by the different public bodies and associations about the mischievous character of the Bill and its provisions, and the memorialists in their capacity of rate-payers were anxious to see what action the Council or the Select Committee saw fit to take on their representations in other capacities. It was not till these individual representations were found to be thoroughly and deliberately ignored and discarded, and that at every step, that united action was thought necessary. It was in the way of an appeal from the Council to the Ruler of the land that the memorial was presented, and it is idle, therefore, to pretend that the Bill has not been abandoned, or its provisions modified, for lack of due representation and timely criticism.

"Too late" however was the keynote of Sir Steuart Bayley's reply. His Honor was good enough to tell the deputation that their counsel and representation would have been acceptable if offered early, and that nothing could now be done since the greater part of the subject matter of their memorial had been already disposed of so far as the Bengal Council was concerned. The deputation were reminded that they could not complain that they had no opportunity of making an earlier manifestation of their views. His Honor may, however, in his turn be reminded that these opportunities were fully availed of, and although the gentlemen who now waited upon him in deputation had not before made a joint representation, the various public associations that they represented and their organs in the press had very clearly and fully made known their views ever since the initiation of the unfortunate measure. The flimsy and untenable technical ground of there not having been a joint representation earlier, does not, therefore, afford the Government ample justification for the manner in which the Bill has been and is being carried through.

His Honor informed the deputation that the Bill providing for the amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs has been before the public for two years, and its introduction was preceded by the publication of the report of a Committee which "had fully considered the question." This, we are afraid, is hardly the correct way of putting the thing. One of our principal complaints is that this question of amalgamation has never formed the object of a proper enquiry. We are bound in the interest of truth to say that there was no public enquiry held on the subject; but that the Committee appointed to report in the amalgamation were strictly enjoined to abstain altogether from all enquiry into the feasibility or propriety, and the probable result of the amalgmaation; and merely to confine their attention to the boundary line of it. Sir Steuart knew this, but probably forgot it when speaking to the deputation.

If, again, the questions of the constitution of the Corporation, of the power of control and of the objectionable system of rating have been before the public for "more than a year," objections to the provisions relating thereto have also been made for fully that period. His Honor appealed to the constitution of the Council and to the procedure adopted by it in regard to the Bill, and said that the provisions which the Council, at the instance of a very full Select Committee that considered the Bill, has rejected cannot be reconsidered unless for very weighty reasons. It would be disrespectful in His Honor's opinion to assume that the Council had arrived at their decision hastily and without due consideration. Such an insinuation would, in his Honor's opinion, be conveyed "if the Council were to be asked to reconsider them without any fresh reasons being adduced, and merely because their decision is not in accordance with the views of one section of the community, the largest section doubtless, but still *only one of the many sections whose views and interests have to be considered.*"

The italics are ours, and we are anxious to point out, since to point it out has been rendered necessary, that the deputation did *not* represent any particular section of the community, but a public meeting in which all sections of the community, excepting of course the European mercantile classes, freely joined. Whatever sectional character might be predicated of the representations made before, the present joint representation must be conceded to be preeminently unsectional and not proceeding from the much maligned land-owning classes alone. Trades and commerce, for the protection of the interests of which His Honor has manifested so laudable an anxiety, were as fully and as well represented at the meeting as the land-owning and other interests and it should be borne in mind that the Chamber of Commerce or the Trades Association do not represent all the trades and commerce of the Town. The delicacy that His Honor showed to the Legislative Council is unbecoming his position as the appellate authority. If the Council should do wrong, as in this instance it is alleged to have done, it is for His Honor to enquire and rectify and not to yield to a sense of delicacy. Such a sense of delicacy in the case of appellate authorities in the High Court, for instance, would deserve to be called by a very hard name.

But His Honor did not rest content by simply taxing the deputation for being late. The concluding portion of the reply in which a vindication of the measure is essayed would show that the joint representation would have no chance of being favourably received no matter how early and timely it may have been made. His Honor saw no good ground for fearing that the Town would be saddled with the cost of improving the Suburbs, since the Town would have 40 Commissioners against 10 for the Suburbs, and the interests of the Town would be amply protected. But supposing these 40 succeeded in jealously guarding the "joint funds," which would be but synonymous with the inevitable neglect of the Suburbs, would not the Government at once come down upon the Corporation with all its terrible powers under the controlling sections for failing to do its duty to one of its constituent parts, namely the Suburbs? For the protection of the common interests of the Corporation, therefore, the joint funds would have to be indiscriminately spent on the Town and the Suburbs, and 400 Commissioners, not to speak of 40, would be powerless in protecting the interests of the Town by itself. The guarantee about the 3 lacs and 80 thousands of rupees set free by Government on account of the Police charges being alone required to be spent on the Suburbs would indirectly have but little effect so long as the neglect of the Suburbs would

make the Corporation amenable to the penalties of the controlling section, for that section will not listen to the plea of poverty, guarantee or any other plea for the matter of that. The economies in establishment supposed to be possible by the amalgamation are also very illusory, and we for one do not care to pin our faith on them.

In dealing, in the next place, with the demand about furthering the principles of Self-Government, His Honor reminded the deputation that there are many diverse interests complicated and somewhat discordant to be considered in dealing with Calcutta Municipal affairs. Besides those of the householders there are the interests of trade and commerce, and the Government itself has very direct and important interests which have far reaching international relations, which any one who knows the working of the International Sanitary Board in Egypt can easily appreciate the importance of. The Council thought that the provisions referred to were necessary to secure the proper representation of the European and commercial element of the population. Calcutta is not like a Mufasal Municipality. It contains a large and influential commercial and trading community, which is undoubtedly the most important factor in the wealth and prosperity of the metropolis. It is idle to deny that this community has exercised but little influence on the governing body of the Corporation. To have adopted the proposal which the memorial advocates, would undoubtedly have aggravated this defect, and, so far from being a progressive measure, would have very seriously retarded the progress of Local Self-Government in the Metropolis.

The cat has been out of the bag long enough, and it was never a secret that protection of European and Government interests solely dictated the inception of the Bill. But we were not quite prepared to see the principles thus asserted and vindicated. His Honor's defence of the special constituences also was as weak as that of the practical curtailment of Self-Government in Calcutta.

As regards the Control sections, His Honor could not concede that it was never made a matter of complaint that the Government had not sufficient powers of control, or that the procedure prescribed was too cumbrous, or that the report of the Commissioners had to be presented under conditions which stood in the way of their recommendations being carried out. On the contrary, this was said to be shown so conclusively by the events of the year 1884 as to put it out of the question to re-enact such sections. That might be so, but that affords no justification for the unwarrantable assumption of so vast and so dangerous powers liable to be abused by the best-intentioned of Governors. The Bombay and English analogies on the subject of which Sir Henry Harrison is so very fond, are hardly the points at issue. Whatever opinion Sir Henry Harrison may now think fit to hold, during the critical controversy of 1884 none was more inclined to condemn Government interference than Sir Henry himself, as Mr. Gasper very forcibly reminded him on Friday before last.

II.

THE COST-VALUE HOUSE-RATE.

His Honor said that Section 122, which relates to the so called five per cent house rate, has given the framers of the Bill more thought and anxiety than any other section. For its justification His Honor could not wish for a better explanation of the case than is to be found in the "admirable speech delivered by Sir Henry Harrison" in the Council on Saturday last. His Honor defied any impartial person after paying due attention to that speech to doubt that the change was really necessary owing to the system of administration, and regard being had to the present law under which persons occupying their own houses have paid far less than their fair share of taxation.

It would not be proper for us to take up His Honor's challenge. We are most unwilling to take any detailed notice of Sir Henry Harrison's speech to which his Honor has thought fit so forcibly to allude, for the very simple reason that we are anxious to avoid race-controversies of the bitter type which any serious notice of Sir Henry's speech must inevitably give rise to. It pained us much to hear Sir Henry make grave and groundless but deliberate insinuations against the native Commissioners who toiled hard on the Assessment Committees, and it pained us still more to see His Honor the President let pass these insinuations without challenge or protest. A most unjust and unworthy reflection on the community and its accredited representatives was made in the presence of the responsible ruler of the land to whom all look for support and protection, and these reflections were not only passively endorsed, but are referred to as stern facts which determine the question at issue. We have protested against these unworthy insinuations, and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's open approval of them makes us emphasize the protest in the name of the community that has been openly and most unwarrantably maligned. It is notorious that no amount of pursuasions would induce the ease-loving European Commissioners to face the labours of these Assessment Committees, and supposing that the assessment appeals were exclusively heard by the European Commissioners, what guarantee have we that they would not have shown undue bias in favour of the class they represent, namely, the occupiers of houses, if it be a fact, that the house-owners are biased in favour of their class. Arguments that cut both ways as these do should be carefully handled and not very indiscriminately used. Any man with a grain of common sense must have to concede, though Sir Henry and his supporters may not, that in assessing dwelling-houses, as indeed any houses, nothing but the letting value can be the proper index for showing its real value. How on earth are the owners of houses built some time ago to furnish an account of what the houses may have cost their ancestors; and must not the assessor under the cost-value-rule proceed upon rules which must in the nature of things be oppressive and unjust? The inconsistency in many cases would also be very glaring. Supposing a rich man of bye-gone times invested as much or double as much on his private dwelling-house as was spent in building the Government House—and a brainless son did so as a matter of fact—and supposing that that house has now to be split up and converted into lucrative jute godowns, would you not assess it on its letting value? And would it have been fair to assess the impoverished descendants of the rich son on the cost-value-system, if they had not the prudence to remove from their ancestral homestead and set it up as a series of jute-godowns? The case we have put is not an imaginary one. Such a case has actually happened. The absurdity of the position is so patent in itself that the acceptance of His Honor's challenge would be wholly unnecessary. It has been conclusively shown, and the promoters of the Bill have had to concede, that a more mischievous measure it would have been impossible to devise than this so-called "5 per cent" house-rate. The result will be that people will no longer spend largely on costly and ornamental dwelling houses, and the architecturial improvement of our by no means beautiful town will be impeded seriously. People will embrace the first opportunity of leaving their ancestral homesteads, which they will be only too glad to let out on any conditions they can get, and will themselves prefer to pass their days in hired lodgings. The value of landed property will be depreciated more than ever, and land-owning will shortly cease to be the object of such unjust observations as has been its misfortune to be, and "the principles of fair and equal taxation" will have but a very equivocal triumph. This would be the case not with houses only, but with all landed property. Fancy the severe hardship that the new law will subject the luckless bustee-owner to. The maxim of robbing Peter to pay Paul is nowhere better illustrated than in the sections dealing with rates and taxes derived from Bustees. Besides having to give up half almost of his land for roads, drains and other conservency accessories he is turned for the nonce into an honorary Municipal Sircar, whose duty it will be to collect at his own cost the rates due from his tenants to the Municipality, and he will be held responsible for and have to make good any default of his run away or impecunious tenant. He will have to run to the Small Cause Court for realising rates on behalf of the Municipality, for like the Municipality he has no executive authority and summary power of distraint. The bustees are mostly owned by native gentlemen, and by converting them into collecting Sircars, the Municipality will make the posts of their own Sircars so many sinecures. The gravity of the position is great enough to rouse sympathy in the hardest of official breasts. Against these hardships and many others the public respectfully appealed, and "nay" has been the reply. His Honor apprehended that a request to reconsider their decisions might be an insult to the Council. If so, the provisions about Review ought not to apply to our Courts of law, for applications for reviews would imply a similar insult. A term "too late" has come with a bad grace from the President of the Council. His Honor's capacity, moreover, is not that of a President alone. He is the responsible ruler of the land, the protector of the harassed and the oppressed, and in that august capacity did the citizens of Calcutta venture to wait upon His Honor with prayers of mercy, clemency and justice. But they have been sent away with a stern "nay."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THEIR Highnesses the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Maharani, and Dowager Maharani, and suite left Calcutta for Vizianagram on Monday last. His Highness will return to Calcutta for the legislative season. But it is just possible that His Highness will return earlier.

THE Railway between Rangoon and Mandalay has been completed and the last rail was laid on Saturday before last.

THE Barrackpur Trunk Road, the Diamond Harbour Road, and three others have been transferred from the 1st of April to the District Board. A contribution of Rs. 80,000 from the Imperial Fund has been made to the Board for the maintenance of the roads.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that the rules relating to the Government of India Secretariat Examinations have been revised. The revised rules will, it is said, shortly be published.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, C. S., has returned from leave and rejoined his appointment in the Revenue Department of the Government of India.

SOME additions, it is said, are to be made to the Indian Museum in order to provide suitable accommodation for some branches which are at present much inconvenienced for want of space.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD will shortly go to England on three months' leave on private affairs. He starts from Bombay on the 4th of May and is expected to be back in Simla before the end of the hot season. During his absence Major Cooper, Aide-de-Camp, will act as Military Secretary.

BENGAL at the present moment must veritably be under the influence of some malignant star. Disasters are taking place in all parts of the country, and the cry is still they come. Colgong has been burnt down, Dacca has suffered from a severe tornado, the like of which has not been known in the country for a long time past, Pubna has similarly suffered from a storm, and we have had loss of life at Calcutta by the fall of a house in Kyd Street, the other day. And this week news comes from Berhampore and Samastipore that there were destructive fires in those places, and the sufferings of the people have been great.

THE report about the health of Emperor Frederick is anything but satisfactory. The diagnosis of the doctors in attendance on the Emperor has shown that his Imperial Majesty is now suffer-

ing from pyæmia. The fever has increased. The Imperial family is assembled at the palace. The Crown Prince William has been officially appointed to represent the Emperor, whose death is now considered a question of days only. The war-clouds, in the meanwhile, have not disappeared. Accounts have reached Vienna that Russian movements towards the Austrian frontier have been resumed.

THE Deb Raja of Bhutan has offered to send a deputation to mediate between the Government of India and Tibet. The British lion stands in need of no such paltry aid and told Nepal as much when a few days ago it ventured to insult it by a similar offer. The expeditionary force has been well supplied with commissariat and is making its footing firm in the country by fortifications and otherwise. The unfortunate Sikkimis seem to have a decidedly unpleasant outlook.

THE East Indian Railway will soon make a very considerable reduction on all first and second class monthly tickets issued to the agents or assistants of the "principal export firms, employing the railway for the conveyance of produce." Highly as this concession will be appreciated, it is hoped that the general public will also be shown indulgence in this direction. The monthly ticket rules require a general revision.

LADY BAYLEY with the Misses Bayley will go to Darjiling on the 24th instant. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will follow about the 20th of May. His honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab also goes to the hills late. If all local Governors imitate the good example of those of Bengal and the Punjab, the exodus evil would be minimised. The office establishments to be taken to the hills will also be considerably cut down, we hear. The Exodus question has been conviniently shelved in, but these are good signs in their way.

MR. BARBOUR is expected to return to India next November.

THE Coroner held his preliminary enquiry on the Kyd Street disaster on Thursday last; but it had to be postponed, as most of the witnesses who were injured, are not yet in a fit state to give their evidence.

THE ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Mr. Robert Turnbull, which has been painted by Mr. Archer, will take place in the Town Hall this day at half-past four o'clock. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will perform the ceremony, and the friends of Mr. Turnbull will, we hope, muster strong.

IT IS said that the Officiating Judgeships in the High Court will be filled by the appointment of Mr. R. F. Rampini, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, and Mr. H. W. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge of Sarun. We had been under an impression that the officiating appointments would not be made as the pressure of business did not warrant them. As however the appointments will be made and since one of the native Judges of the Court is on leave, we are unable to see why a native gentleman should not fill his place.

THE Government resolution on what is known as the Tangail case fully exculpates Babu Sasi Sekhur Dutt, the Deputy Magistrate concerned, from the grave charges brought against him by Srimati Janhavi Chowdhurani of Sontosh. After a careful enquiry the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, though the Deputy Magistrate fell into some grave errors, he acted throughout in good faith, and with a praise-worthy determination to do his duty under very difficult circumstances. It has been found expedient, partly on account of his failing health, to remove him from the Mymensingh district, but the Government is generally satisfied with his administration of the Tangail sub-division, and in the main approves of his conduct in the matters out of which the case arose. Whatever aspect the case may have worn in the beginning, we are fully willing to accept the verdict of the Government, particularly as the finding of the High Court also in the case Empress *vs.* Ram Kumar Chukeraburty, is practically the same. Ram Kumar is a Sub-Inspector of Police, and after being tried on a charge of illegal confinement of certain servants of Srematy Janhavi was sentened to six months' imprisonment. The High Court has set aside the conviction and held that the prosecution was directed solely towards injuring the Deputy Magistrate. The High Court thinks that a serious injustice has been done to the Deputy Magistrate. "What has happened is that charges have been made against him, evidence has been received against him, and a severe condemnation has been passed upon him, and in matters wholly irrelevant to the question before the Court, in a case to which he was no party, in which he was not represented, in which he could not cross-examine any witness, and could not open his mouth except as a witness and in answer to questions put in the interest of others." Such results would materially weaken the adminstration of criminal justice, and we cannot be too careful in guarding against them. We have always held that erring Magistrates, native or European, should be severely dealt with, and if Babu Sasi Shekur Dutta be guilty let him be punished by all means. But the Government after a searching enquiry finds him not guilty, and there the matter must rest.

DEATH is announced of Mathew Arnold from heart-disease. The sucessor of the heritage of a great name, the son of Rugby Arnold had made for himself a name second to none in the annals of English literature. A bold essayist, a finished poet and an exquisite critic, he had been for the last quarter of a century one of the best liked and most respected of English authors. A keen advocate of culture and the zealous apostle of sweetness and light the naturally made enemies among the "Barbarians and Philistines", whose ridiculous affectations and absurd pretensions he never pardoned or missed an opportunity of exposing. In politics and theology, he was in the word of Justice McCarthy, himself a great critic and thinker "somewhat apt to be at once fastidious" and fantastic; that it was that must, we apprehend account for the peculiar attitude that he ever maintained in respect to all political and religious controversies. But of late years he removed himself wholly from the pale of these controvercies and devoted his attention solely to poetry and literature. His essays entitled "Culture and Ararchy" as his antique tragedy called "Merope" placed him in the foremost ranks of the English authors of the present generation and his poems are of a highly classic and refined type. He developed a wholly new and very important system of literary criticism, free and incisive in its nature, which applied to controversial matters, whether in literature, religion, politics or sociology, had a most crushing effect on his adversaries. A master he was in the truest sense and his death, though it can be hardly termed premature, will be mourned sincerely and deeply wherever English literature is known and appreciated. He was born in 1822 and was aged 66 at the time of his death. Sir Steuart Bayley, in his address at the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bethune School on Thursday last paid the following fitting tribute to his memory.

The death of Mathew Arnold doprives England of one who was of all contemporary poets, the most perfect master of finish and grace of form; who, as a critic of books, but still more as a critic of life, continually taught us to aspire to higher and purer standards of life, of thought, of truthfulness and purity; and who, as an educationist, did more than any one to stir us out of our lethargic contentment with old and obsolete systems of teaching. He was in a life-long contest with the ignorance and prejudice surrounding all. Enquire for yourselves, study in his words to follow the guidance of sweetness and light, and accept, if it must be failure in the contest, as not the worst possible lot for man.

A VERY successful meeting is reported to have been held at Lucknow on Friday in which emphatic lie was given to the suggestion that the Mahamedans of Northerin India have no sympathy with the objects of the National Congress. Moulavi Hamid Ali-Khan, Barrister-at-law, the Hon'ble Pundit Ajodhyanath, Nawab Medhi Ali Khan, Shaik Rajah Hossein Khan Rajah Rampal Sing, Moulavi Mahammed Rafique, Moulavi Sajjad Hossein, Syed Nabi-ullah, Mr. Manual, Syed Hossein Jaffer, Pundit Shamnarain, Nawab Vasi Mirza and Nawab Sharukh Mirza addressed the meeting which was largely attended by all classes of the community. Resolutions were framed expressing the fullest sympathy with the objects of the National Congress. The proceedings were most enthusiastic and were watched with interest by several European gentlemen including the city Magistrate. Sir Syed Ahmed's attempt at mischief has thus been thwarted and our cause strengthened all the better.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen of Ireland, who after extensive use strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourably action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as at were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 18, 1888.

GENERAL,—Babu Dino Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, is empowered to receive and dispose of applications made under section 118 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, in that district.

Baboo Shama Churn Dass, Deputy Magistrate, Tipparah, is appointed to perform the fuctions of a Collector under Section 4, Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that district.

Baboo Dina Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870, in that district.

Mr F M'Blaine, Assistant Magistrate, Cuttack, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder station of the Balasore district.

Babu Chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate, is posted temporarily to the Sudder station of the district of Dacca.

Mr H Savage, Officiating Magistrate, Backergunge, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate from the forenoon of the 19th December 1887 to the forenoon of the 2nd January 1888.

Mr J G Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates, and is posted temporarily to Howrah.

Mr C M Metcalfe, C S C S-I., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 21st March 1888.

Babu Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Romes Chunder Das, Surveyor, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, in the Darjeeling District

Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kristo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Backergonge, is allowed leave for one month.

The services of Babu Pran Kumar Das, Deputy Magistrate, Lalbagh, Moorshedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Moulvi Mahmud-ul-Nabi, Deputy Magistrate, Kandi Moorshidabad, is appointed to have charge of the Lalbagh sub-division of that district.

Babu Sashi Sikar Dutta, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty is appointed to have charge of the Kandi sub-division of the Moushedabad district.

Babu Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, is posted to the Sudder station of the Furridpore district.

Babu Shama Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate, Tipperah, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu Amar Nath Bhuttacharjee, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month.

JUDICIAL Mr.—J A Wernicke, an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the Sudder station of the Darjeeling district, is vested with the powers of Magistrate of the first class.

Mr H E Ranom, Assistant Magistrate, Sasseram, Shahabad, is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the first class,

Babu Surya Kumar Agasti, Assistant Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr Abul Hassan, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Babu Jogendra Lall Chaudhuri, Second Munsif of Bhola in the district of Backergunge, is transferred to Patuakally in the same district.

Babu Kisori Lal Sen, substantive pro tempore Munsif of Patuakhally, in the district of Backergunge, is transferred to Bhola, in the same district.

Babu Chandra Mohun Mookerjee, First Munsif of Bhola, in the district of Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Babu Hurrish Chunder Banerjee, Special Deputy Collecter, Bengal Central Railway, and Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted privillege leave for 37 days.

Rai Sahib Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Assistant Engineer, is on return fm furlough, posted to the Chota Nagpore Division.

Mr C A White, Assistant Engineer, is granted previlege leave for 17 days.

Advertisements.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend at the rate of 3 percent for the half year ending 31st December 1887 has been declared this day and will be paid to the shareholders on and from the 23rd instant on presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

HOARE MILLER & CO.
Managing Agents.

No 38 Strand,
Calcutta 20th April 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction, on suit No 261 of 1887 (wherein Rajah Doorga Churn Law is plaintiff and Bemola Churn Mozoomdar is defendant) and dated respectively 15th July 1887 and 28th January 1888 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday, the 28th day of April next, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land measuring 8 Cottahs and 6 Chattacks more or less situate at and being premises No 110 Machoobazar Street in the Northern division of the town of Calcutta, Holding No 496 in Black no 14, paying an annual rent of Rs. 1-10- to the Collectorate of Calcutta, and at present bounded on the north by the stable buildings of Rajah Doorga Churn Law, on the east by a Blind Lane, on the south by the dwelling house of Sittaram Ghose, and on the west by the tenanted land of Rajah Rajendra Lala Mitter and others.

The abstract of title and condition of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Side, and at the Office of Messrs Swinhoe and Chunder, Attorneys for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Swinhoe and Chunder Plaintiff's Attorneys Calcutta, High Court Original side. The 22nd March 1888. — R. BELCHAMBERS *Registrar.*

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

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PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

There world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "BEST IN THE WORLD."
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CHATERJI, BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
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We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs. 2-8 &c.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH
AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

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The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATESWITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper; Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy* 60° *above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents: Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders, sho uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY Co. LAHORE, PANJAB.

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FOR YOUR SEEDS.
FOR THE RAINS, FOR THE RAINS.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of TREES, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.—25 sorts of all sorts of country vegetable seeds especialy with several new kinds of Begoons Sims, &c., &cl, sweet Dango Danta, Palla Shusha, Sags, &c., &c. R.e. 1 8 a packet.

FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds together with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seeds—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias included. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deducation allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like before giving us orders.

Send for the Catalogue with half-anna postage amp in June next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

স্বর্ণজিরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ুদৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অবর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মূল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত
৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the kno remedieswithout any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine bas acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy,

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

I, do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR
Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta Medcal College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BENY MADHUB MITTER.
Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

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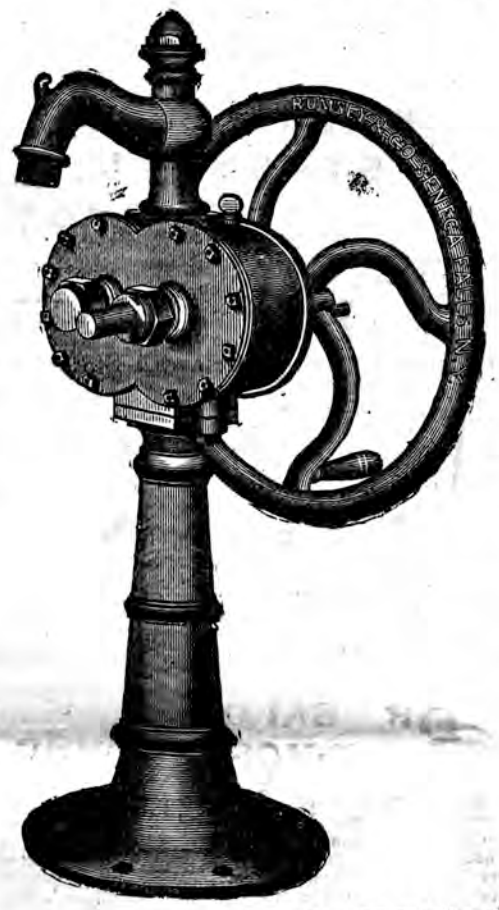

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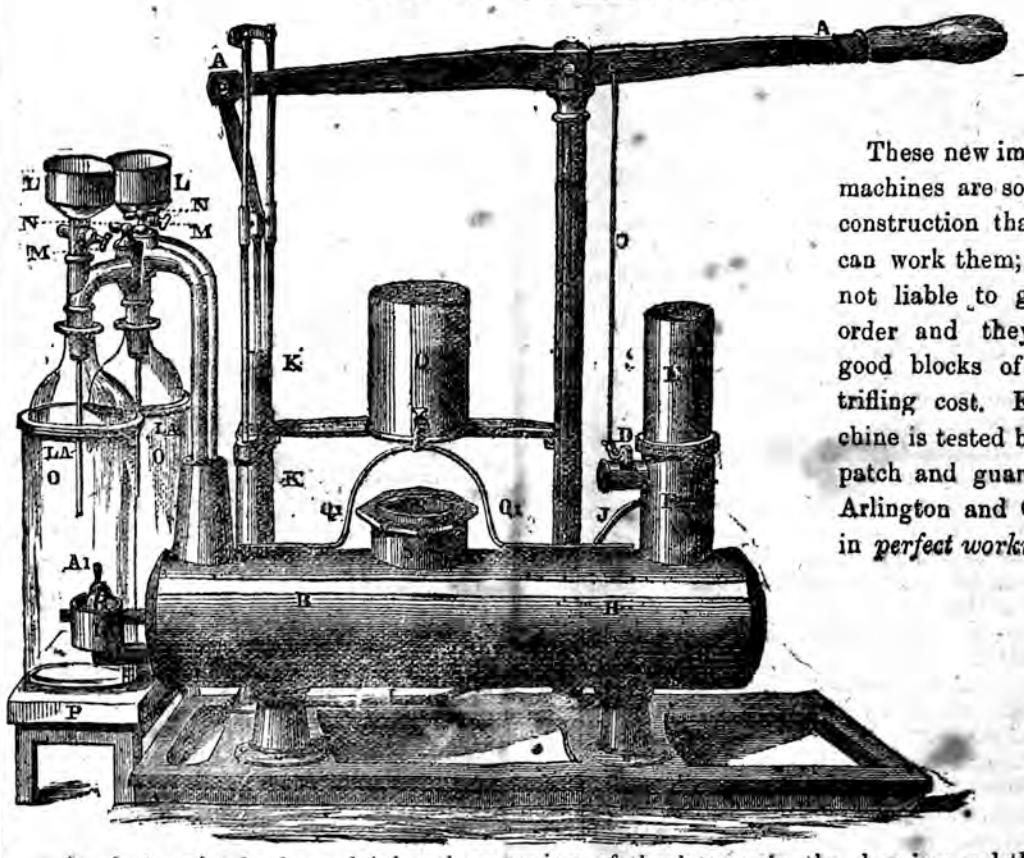

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